

THE LATEST HOME NEWS

TILLMAN BREAKS OUT AGAIN IN A PIERCE ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT.

CANAL CONTRACTS OPEN.

How the Contractor Proposes to Get Laborers for the Great Work and Rush to Completion.

Race Prejudice.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman's bitter speech Saturday attacking President Roosevelt for his ruling on the Brownsville affair, drew a reply from Senator Patterson, of Colorado, and a lively exchange of verbal pyrotechnics in the senate chamber. Senator Tillman was heckled into hotly repudiating the northern democratic party, branding them as "a lot of dirty, low creatures." Senator Tillman in his speech, accused President Roosevelt of illegal action and race prejudice in punishing the 23d regiment of Negroes for the action of a few of its members in creating a riot in Brownsville, Tex.; declared the president guilty of fomenting race feeling by arguing for social equality of Negroes and whites; said the nation was on the brink of a bloody struggle for race supremacy, and declared his personal readiness to do battle beside his fellow southerners for this principle.

The Canal Work.

The opening of construction bids by the Panama Canal Commission today revealed the fact that the president's canal plans have not gone awry and that the canal will be constructed in the shortest possible time if it takes every southern Negro who can be induced to go to Panama to do it. J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the man who about a month ago was negotiating with the president relative to the contract, and who proposed to the president that if other labor failed he would build the canal with American Negroes. Oliver, who, with his partner, Bangs, of Soe canal construction fame, is the low bidder, is expected to get the contract.

Oliver's plan as outlined by himself is this: If he finds that he has to use southern Negroes, he will draft them by armies, and in taking them to the isthmus, he will follow the same method which he has followed in all the large contracts he has carried out in the south and allow them to take along their women. Also, he will permit them to gamble and have the amusements necessary to keep them contented and at work.

Trains Are Snow Bound.

As yet there is no relief in sight for the western railroads. Continued snowstorms and heavy winds are piling the tracks in North Dakota and Montana with such drifts that it is almost impossible to get trains through. Drifts are ten feet high on each side, and the snow accumulates faster than it can be shoveled away. All of the roads have special crews and snow plows working night and day to clear the tracks, but as high winds continue, it is at present impossible to get the tracks clear.

Considerable anxiety is expressed in St. Paul for the passengers on trains which have been stalled two or three days in North Dakota. Fuel and provisions are being provided by the neighboring villages and also by relief trains. There has been no report of suffering.

Several Great Northern trains are snowbound somewhere on the plains.

After Bailey.

Twenty-eight members of the Texas legislature signed a resolution calling for a sweeping investigation into the conduct of U. S. Senator Bailey, whose term expires on March 4. The charges recite that while a representative of congress and a candidate for the senate, he accepted many favors from the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., a branch of the Standard Oil Co., in return for his political influence in securing the readmission of said company to do business in Texas, after its charter had been taken away.

Kaiser's Threat.

It is reported in court circles that the Kaiser threatens to boycott Berlin and take up his residence at Potsdam if the Social Democrats carry the district in which the Kaiser lives. The Socialists are making a hot fight to carry the district because they want to flout the Kaiser and it is the only district in Berlin which they do not control.

Won't Disarm.

The declaration of the French premier, M. Clemenceau, regarding the necessity that France be prepared for instant war is considered by the German government as sufficient reason for Germans to refuse to join in any movement for disarmament. The question is one that can scarcely be discussed by responsible German statesmen without impatience.

Premier Stolypin and Minister of Justice Chtcheglovitch have been appointed members of the council of the empire of Russia. They retain their present posts, however.

At Tchairy, near Monastir, Turkish troops have destroyed a Bulgarian band consisting of eight men.

An Italian named Davis was killed in Buckingham palace, Buenos Ayres, while "loping the loop." Davis had challenged Mephisto, who performs the act nightly and fell to his death while attempting the feat.

The coming dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay has been submitted to the president of Argentina for arbitration. The president is to delimit the territory under dispute and the status quo will be maintained until the matter is definitely settled.

LABOR OPPOSES WAR

A move for a general arbitration treaty, a periodic world assembly, impartial investigation of all difficulties before hostilities are engaged in by nations, and the immunity of private property at sea in time of war was initiated by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at Logansport, Ind.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Minneapolis convention of the federation, the matter was submitted to the delegates to the Wash. Valley Labor association and endorsed. The association will communicate with the Indiana congressmen and senators on the subject.

"The trade union movement from its inception," declares President Gompers "has been opposed to war, its brunt falling upon the working people. While it may not be practical to ask immediate disarmament of all countries, the time demands that the extraordinary increase in armed naval and military forces be restricted."

And They Shook Hands.

The hearty shaking of hands amid the applause of the members of the house of representatives was the closing incident in the threatened fight between Rep. Gaines, of Tennessee, and Rep. Mahon, of Pennsylvania.

The row started during the discussion over the bill to dock members for being absent from the house. While speaking in favor of the bill Mr. Gaines pointed out Mr. Mahon as a member who was absent from his seat 95 per cent of the time.

Mr. Mahon was on his feet in an instant.

"Any man who charges me with being away from this house 95 per cent of the time tells an untruth."

Mr. Gaines started down the aisle from his seat. "No man can tell me I lie," exclaimed the Tennesseean.

The men were prevented by friends from coming to a clinch. They were surrounded and an effort made to bring about a reconciliation, which was successful.

Mr. Mahon rose to a question of personal privilege. He said that he did not desire to impugn the motives which prompted Mr. Gaines to utter what was an untruth about his absence from the house, but he desired to say that his informant was incorrect.

Not to be outdone in chivalry, Mr. Gaines immediately arose, and, showing deep feeling, said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had always been his friend, but that he had been goaded beyond endurance, not only today, but on a former occasion. He regretted extremely the turn affairs had taken.

"Are you satisfied with that?" he asked, pointing to Mr. Mahon.

For answer Mr. Mahon rushed to him, and a touching love scene followed.

The Terra Cotta Wreck.

The coroner's inquest in Washington over the Terra Cotta wreck of Sunday night, December 30, in which 53 people were either killed or injured, held for the action of the grand jury Harry H. Hildebrand, engineer of the "dead" train 2,120; Frank F. Hoffmeyer, conductor of that train; P. F. Dent, night train dispatcher at Baltimore; William E. McCauley, division operator of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; B. L. Vermillion, engineer of local train No. 66, into which 2,120 crashed; George W. Nagle, conductor of train No. 66; J. W. Kelly, Jr., trainmaster of the Baltimore & Ohio, and William M. Dutrow, the telegraph operator at Silver Spring. All the men have been arrested. Operator Dutrow is held most to blame, but the others are held as responsible in a lesser degree for the deaths.

The New Shah.

The enthronement of the new shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali Mirza, has been fixed for the Chadir festival, the festival of the lake, which will be celebrated on February 2. The selection of this date is regarded as very auspicious, it being the anniversary of the day upon which the prophet, standing at the side of the lake, proclaimed that Mohammed Ali Mirza was his own flesh and blood.

The Army Bill.

By a vote of 27 to 50, the house, in committee of the whole, having the army bill under consideration, refused to strike out an item of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of regiments, battalions, squadrons and batteries of the organized militia to participate in such brigade or division encampments as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the regular army.

Cut It Out.

As reported to the senate the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill does not contain a provision for an increase of the salaries of the vice-president, the speaker and members of the cabinet. The house increased the salaries of each of these officials to \$12,000 a year, but the senate committee on appropriations has eliminated the provision.

Out of Coal.

Unless the coal situation is relieved San Francisco will suffer seriously. There is at present in the city little more than seven days' supply of fuel. There is talk of a movement to ask the Southern Pacific Co. to sell half of its reserve supply of coal to relieve the situation. The railroad company has stored away somewhere about 200,000 tons.

Gen. Magglole, commandant of artillery, is dead in Algiers.

Crown Prince Louis was thrown from his horse Saturday at Lisbon and painfully though not seriously hurt.

Antonio Montes, one of the foremost matadors of Spain, was fatally gored by a bull in a fight yesterday. Montes was about to place the sword, when the bull caught him.

The coming visit of Secretary of State Root to Earl Gray, governor-general of Canada, elicits favorable comment by officials and in the British press. The opinion expressed is that the visit foreshadows better relations between the United States and Canada.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

Isabel Irving



This clever and popular young actress appears as the "play actress" in "The Toast of the Town," in which she has made a hit.

LEADING MAN WAS ENVIOUS.

He Permitted the Heroine to Faint Without Fainting.

When Rose Stahl, who is now appearing in New York in James Forbes' comedy, "The Chorus Lady," was playing a round of parts with a stock company in a western city her success aroused the envy of the leading man, who, prior to her arrival, had occupied the position of first favorite with the public. Because of her popularity the management decided to revive "Camille" with the actress in the title role. Rehearsals progressed satisfactorily. The leading man had apparently discarded his attitude of unfriendliness and was the acme of courtesy and good will.

The opening night arrived and the performance went beautifully until the fourth act, when Armande angrily hurls money upon Camille, who, according to all stage traditions, is supposed to be overcome and fall fainting upon the floor. The leading man, who was a temperamental and somewhat hysterical individual, achieved this climax in a perfect whirlwind of passion, but at the conclusion, to the great surprise of his fellow players, he toppled over upon the floor.

Miss Stahl had already closed her eyes and begun to make an effective stage faint, when she heard a resounding whack at her feet. She cautiously opened one eye and awoke to the situation, the leading man had stolen her "business" and left her wavering in midair. There was nothing for her to do—and she did it. So the curtain rang down.

The following day the papers commenting on the performance took Miss Stahl to task for defying tradition and queried concerning her authority for "fainting on her feet."

High Salaries in Vaudeville.

High salaries for vaudeville performers do not prevail alone in the United States, although here the average is thought to be higher than anywhere else. Mrs. Langtry is credited with receiving \$3,000 per week from American managers and Lillian Russell is quoted at \$2,500. But there are performers abroad whose names are unknown on this side of the water who receive far greater than a presidential salary. Harry Lander, the Scotch comedian, declined all American offers on the ground that he can earn \$1,500 per week at home and he is booked ahead until 1912. There are a dozen other English vaudeville artists who play almost continuously in London and are so well repaid for their efforts that nothing can tempt them to leave home.

Scheff Will Stay Hitched.

Fritz Scheff doesn't want any more of grand opera. A Berlin impresario, during the prima donna's trip abroad last summer, tried to engage her for a between seasons' continental tour.

"No more grand opera for me," replied the singer; "there's nothing like singing in comic opera, especially in America. Comic opera audiences laugh so—why, it's like telling a funny story to some one who owes you money!"

QUIT EVEN WITH MANAGER.

Doctor Got No Tickets, Yet Would Gladly Tender Services.

A New York physician who has for 15 years been one of the doctors of the actors' fund, and who has attended hundreds of actors with no compensation whatever, wrote recently to a prominent manager and asked for some theater tickets. His request was refused, the manager asking what the doctor had ever done that he should be entitled to receive theater tickets gratis.

The physician immediately replied. His letter contained a brief recital of his services to theatrical people. In conclusion he said:

"Despite my services, as named above, I should not have thought of asking you for tickets had it not been that upon the occasion of the death of Mr. Blank you assured me that if you could ever serve me in any way whatever you would consider it a favor if I would call upon you. However, I bear you no ill will on account of your present action. I was very glad to attend Mr. Blank when he died in your box office and I should be happy to do as much for you at any time."

BRIDAL COUPLE SHOCKED.

One Small Error Causes Consternation and Considerable Amusement.

J. Hayden-Clarendon, who plays the part of Lord Shrimpton in Henry W. Savage's "Prince of Pilsen" company, has had quite a little experience in newspaper work.

While a reporter an accident occurred which Clarendon frequently relates with great relish.

"I was sent out," he observes, "to do a society wedding. The bridegroom owned an old-fashioned house, of which he was particularly proud. He told me particularly to mention that after the honeymoon he and his bride would go to live in the 'Old Manse,' as the house in question was named.

"Imagine my horror when, next morning, I was called up before the city editor. The compositor had set up my carefully written sentence to read: 'The happy pair will reside at the Old Man's.'"

ABOUT THE STAGE.

Aubrey Boucicault, the actor, and Ruth Holt, the actress, who last played in "The Marriage of William Ashe," have been married.

Daniel Frohman will produce "The Spoilers" in Washington. Desmond Kelly, who has been leading woman with Joseph Wheelock, Jr., in "Just Out of College," has been engaged to play the part of duchess.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman have arrived back in New York after the failure at the Waldorf theater, London, of Miss Lipman's comedy, "Julie Bonbon."

Virginia Earl is about to desert musical comedy and appear in vaudeville in a new one act comedy with out music, entitled "The Man from Worcester," which has just been written for her by W. M. Cressy. It will be recalled that some years ago Miss Earl played Ariel in "The Tempest" with Ada Rehan.

SPEAKS FOR TARIFF

GAIL LAUGHLIN TAKES ISSUE WITH IDA M. TARBELL.

Writing from Protectionist Standpoint Miss Laughlin Discovers Many Flaws in Miss Tarbell's Argument.

There are two types of historians: (1) Those who ferret out and present impartially all the facts and then draw their conclusions from the facts; and (2), those who start with a theory and who select and use facts calculated to support that theory, omitting or slurring over such facts as would tend to discredit their preconceived theory.

If Miss Ida Tarbell's history of the tariff is to be classed as a history at all, rather than an argument in support of a theory, then Miss Tarbell must be regarded as belonging to the latter of the two types of historians, at least so far as the first installment of her history is concerned. Here is no impartial marshalling of facts. Such facts as are presented are used as evidence for a theory advanced rather than as a basis upon which to found a theory.

At the beginning of her article Miss Tarbell informs us that "if there was any public question on which the minds of the people of the United States were made up 50 years ago, it was that of the tariff," and then, after referring to the lowering of duties in 1857, she says:

"Not only was the mind of the country satisfied with lower duties and an increasing list of free goods, but it had accepted the idea that a Christian nation should establish as rapidly as possible reciprocal trade relations with its neighbors."

"The mind of the country"—that is, the country had but one mind on the subject—every one was agreed; there was no dissenting voice. This is what Miss Tarbell plainly indicates. Yet, on the very next page, she informs us that

"Mr. Merrill was one of the whigs who had not been satisfied to see duties lowered in 1857, and who strenuously objected to letting in raw products free of duty. He wanted Vermont marble protected. He was one of the few New England representatives who had spoken as well as voted against the bill in 1857, and his speech at that time had been very able. Indeed, it made him the acknowledged head of the active protectionist sentiment left in the country."

There was a protectionist sentiment, then, even according to Miss Tarbell; a sentiment voiced by able and patriotic leaders. Obviously the country had two minds instead of one, and one of these minds was not "satisfied with lower duties," but was strenuously in favor of protection.

Miss Tarbell lets drop another fact which would indicate that the people were hardly settled in favor of a free trade policy as she intimates—viz: the fact that a large majority of the house of representatives which met in 1859 were in favor of protection. The members taking their seats in 1859 had been elected in 1858. Just one year, therefore, after the time when, according to Miss Tarbell, the united "mind of the country" had been "satisfied with lower duties" and ready to embrace free trade at the earliest possible moment, that same country voted, by a large majority, for representatives in congress who stood for protection. Apparently that mind was not so firmly made up as Miss Tarbell would have us believe.

There have been two or three times in our history when the people have temporarily broken away from their historic policy of protection, and have wandered after the strange gods of free trade, only to turn sharply back to protection when their toying with free trade has brought the logical result of industrial panic. The period of 1846-1857 was one of these times. So was 1890-1893. Each free trade period was followed by a panic, and the panic by a return to protection and prosperity.—Gail Laughlin.

Canada's "Intermediate" Tariff.

Canada's industrial interests have begun to take alarm at the "intermediate" tariff in the new schedules. They are wondering how they will ever know what their tariff protection is going to be when by the stroke of a ministerial pen the lower "intermediate" rate of duties can be put into effect on competitive manufacturers. They are certain to discover the monstrous injustice and the injury to industrial production that are involved in the set of schedules arranged for "reciprocity" purposes. The British preferential, based upon patriotic considerations, is bad enough, but when it comes to doing business under a dicker tariff for trading purposes may be cut even lower than the British preferential they will learn how utterly pernicious and inexcusable the scheme of tariff hocus pocus for "reciprocity" really is.

Go Slow and Think.

It will be very unwise if congress, responding to the clamor of a few, or of the politicians who are thinking more of their party than of their country, should rush into the matter of tinkering with the tariff. Not many interests are suffering to any extent, and some of the arguments used by those who are noisily demanding a change, are trifles light as air. Nothing will be lost by going slow and thinking, a great deal may be lost by pursuing an opposite policy.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune.

HAS ITS ADVANTAGES.

Selling Abroad Cheaper Than at Home.

The grange, at a meeting in Denver, adopted resolutions against a tariff which allows a manufacturer to sell goods at home at higher rates than he can get abroad for his wares. This resolution, while apparently reasonable, is not logical. There will, of course, always be room for honest differences of opinion in regard to a tariff question. Yet a tariff, which allows a manufacturer to sell at home at a certain price and sell abroad at a less price, has its advantages.

A manufacturer of hats, for instance, might turn out a product and sell it in this country at a fair margin of profit. The tariff protects him and allows him to make a profit. But for the tariff he would be unable to compete with the cheaper labor of other countries.

Now, in supplying the home market he gives work to a certain number of men, and no more. Without extra markets he cannot employ extra men.

In a foreign country the price on his product, due to lower wages paid in a foreign land, is lower than he gets here. He cannot send hats to that country and sell them at the prices prevalent there. He cannot make a profit, because of the high wages he pays, by selling them for less.

But he can sell them in a foreign land at, for example, the very best rock cost price. This competes with foreign manufacturers in lands where no tariff protects them.

By selling over there at cost, he gets an added market. He must produce more hats. He must hire more men. And so, though making little or no profit out of the venture, he is acting as a middleman between foreign hat buyers and local hat buyers, and is giving employment to Americans that they could not have otherwise secured, bringing money into American circulation that would not otherwise have been brought here.

He makes his living off the products that he sells at home at a reasonable profit. He makes the living for the laboring man by selling surplus products abroad at foreign prices, which help keep the wheels of his factory going, though not bringing in a profit, to speak of, for the institution.—Norfolk (Neb.) News.

The Seller's Option.

After a reference to our foreign trade for October, the New York Times says:

"The significance of these figures to our foreign friends lies in the fact that while we have almost doubled our excess of exports of merchandise, we have exercised the sellers' option to take our balance in gold, and with something over to show that we were merely taking our own. This year shows an excess of imports of gold of \$96,158,018."

Is it not time for the economist of the New York Journal of Commerce to sit up and take notice? He does, not, or at least until the American Economist showed him the fallacy of his views did not, think gold is used to settle balances of trade.

It is not to be doubted that our ability to demand nearly \$100,000,000 in gold, in payment for merchandise exported, is the cause of the present difficulty in the London money market, a difficulty which would be intensified by a continued demand. Nor will any one claim that the present demand for productive labor is not in part due to the presence of that gold which our favorable balance of trade enables us to obtain.

Free trade, however, will snarl that part of this favorable balance of trade is due to our selling to foreigners at a less price than American consumers are charged. As if we could sell anything to foreigners without employing American labor.

Does Not Exist.

"The people of the United States have declared many times and with great emphasis for the protective policy. No more plebiscites are needed on this main question of policy. But the details of the tariff schedules, depending on varying conditions and complex circumstances, might very well be left to a non-partisan commission of experts."—Minneapolis Journal.

Non-partisanship on the tariff question does not exist outside of insane hospitals or institutions for the feeble-minded. To be a non-partisan on the tariff is to be wholly without views one way or the other, and a man who in this enlightened age has no views on the tariff question can hardly be considered as intellectually equipped for usefulness on a tariff commission.

One Year of a Tariff Let Alone.

There is no argument for tariff revision downward in the foreign trade statistics. During the 12 months ending with November we imported articles to the value of \$1,287,178,924, or \$100,000,000 more than for the corresponding period last year. In the same 12 months our exports totaled \$1,807,432,075, this being \$200,000,000 more than we exported in the preceding 12 months. The excess of exports over imports amounts to \$520,253,151, a gain of more than \$123,000,000 over the previous year. Perhaps some ardent tariff revisionist will explain how this splendid showing could have been improved by downward revision.

Tariff revision business may look as innocent as the "unloaded gun," and yet prove a veritable Pandora's box when opened.—Scranton Tribune.